

ART. III. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FOSSIL MAMMALS
FROM THE GREEN RIVER FORMATION IN UTAH

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Since 1923, while investigating Tertiary sediments in the Uinta Basin in Utah, field parties of the Carnegie Museum, under the leadership of J. LeRoy Kay, have discovered two horizons containing fossil mammal material in the Green River Eocene Formation of that region. Mammal fossils in both these horizons were found in a relatively small area north of the White River, in Uinta County, Utah, near the Utah-Colorado state boundary (Secs. 5 and 8, T. 7 S., R. 25 E. S. L. M.). These zones are sparsely fossiliferous, and meagre stratigraphic work has been done in the section. It is thought best to present this preliminary report at the present time, and descriptions of the material at a later date, when it is hoped that more accurate stratigraphical data can also be given.

The locations of the beds and a tentative list of the mammalian material recovered in them follows:

ZONE I—Upper Fossiliferous Zone (Evacuation Creek Member of Bradley?); Fossil mammals from sandstones about a thousand feet above the variegated "Wasatch" beds about two miles southeast of Powder Springs, Uinta County, Utah (Sec. 8, T. 7 S., R. 25 E. S. L. M.):

INSECTIVORA

Nyctitheriidae

Nyctitherium sp.

PRIMATES

Adapidae

Notharctus matthewi G. & G.

RODENTIA

Paramyidae

Paramys sp. (*hians* group)

Sciuravidae

Sciuravus (?) sp. nov.

CONDYLARTHRA

Hyopsodontidæ

Hyopsodus minusculus Leidy

ZONE 2—Lower Fossiliferous Zone (Douglass Creek Member of Bradley): Fossil mammals from sandstones about one hundred feet above the variegated "Wasatch" beds,—one mile east of Powder Springs, Uinta County, Utah (Sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 25 E. S. L. M.):

PRIMATES

Tarsiidæ

Tetonius (?) sp.

PERISSODACTYLA

Lambdotheriidæ

Lambdotherium sp.

It is, of course, inadvisable to base speculations upon this material at this stage in the investigation, but it is of interest to note that Zone 1 mentioned above contains forms suggestive of a Lower Bridger faunal assemblage, which adds some weight to the presumptions of Bradley¹ and of Wood² that the Green River Formation of the Uinta Basin may extend into Bridger time. It should also be noted that the titanotherine genus *Lambdotherium*, reported from Zone 2, characterizes the Lost Cabin, Wind River B, and Huerfano A, Eocene horizons.

¹Bradley, W. H., "Origin and Microfossils of the Oil Shale of the Green River Formation of Colorado and Utah," U. S. G. S. Prof. Paper 168, p. 21, 1931.

²Wood, Horace Elmer, "Revision of the Hyrachyidæ," Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. LXVII, p. 248 (foot note), 1934.